

LEAGUE IS WORLD'S HOPE, SENATE IS TOLD

President Tells Senate that Covenant Is Necessary to End Old Order and Guarantee Civilization to All Peoples

Administration Leaders Assured Wilson That Fight for the League of Nations and Ratification of the Treaty of Peace Would Eventually Be Won

Washington, July 10.—The peace treaty, with its league of nations covenant, was laid before the senate by President Wilson today in an address accounting to the country for his part in the negotiations at Versailles.

The league, declared the president, was born of the conviction of practical statesmen that an international concert had become a world necessity to end the old order and guarantee civilization. He asserted that in such a concert the world looked confidently to America for leadership, and added that while the treaty might not be exactly as the American delegation would have written it, no vital principle had been sacrificed by the necessary compromises.

The senate, already divided in a bitter fight over the league proposal, received the president with cheers and listened to his words in grave silence. When he had concluded there was another burst of cheering until he had passed out of the chamber and had gone to his capitol office, where he talked for an hour with senators who wished to ask about specific features of the treaty or of the negotiations. In these conferences the president discussed freely such subjects as the disposition of Shantung, the German indemnities and Irish freedom.

Questions Not Mentioned

In his address, however, there was no direct reference to many of the questions around which senate debate has centered, the president declaring he could not construe details of the treaty in a short address. He did not directly mention the Monroe doctrine, Shantung or the obligations assumed under article ten of the league covenant, nor did he allude to the proposal to write reservations into the ratification. He asserted a hope that he would be given opportunity to discuss details later, either with the whole senate or the foreign relations committee.

"My services and all the information I possess," said Mr. Wilson, "will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them."

American isolation, the president asserted, was ended twenty years ago when the war with Spain put the nation in partial control of Cuba and the Philippines.

"But we have not exploited them," he continued. "We have been their friends and have sought to serve them. There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world."

"We Cannot Turn Back"

"The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who has led us into this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision."

Alluding to the skepticism with which the plan for a league of nations was first received, the president said that as the peace negotiations proceeded it became apparent to all the delegates that such a concert was "a practical necessity," demanded by "all the peoples of the world." For the United States to reject it, he asserted, would "break the heart of the world." Pointing out that many minor compromises were necessary to secure the support of all the interested nations, he continued.

"The treaty as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. But results were worked out which on the whole bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable nowhere cut to the heart of any principle."

In disregard of precedent, the senate received the address in open session and afterward ordered that the treaty be published in the congressional record and as a public document. The galleries were overflowing with crowds unable to gain admission waited in the rain to cheer the president when he arrived and departed. Many members of the house crowded into the rear of the senate chamber and most of the members of the cabinet were seated near the vice president's desk.

Speaking from the same platform where, eighteen months ago, he assumed the world with his first declaration for a league of nations, the president read his address slowly and in a clear quiet voice. His manuscript

typewritten on small pages, he held in his left hand, and with his right he punctuated his utterances with an occasional gesture. Before him on the vice president's desk, lay the treaty, brought by him in person from Versailles.

There was no attempt at oratory and no applause interrupted the address. Nearly every senator was in his seat, and all listened attentively. Afterward his supporters were unstinted in their praise for the president's words, while those opposed to the treaty declined to comment, or declared he had dealt only in unsatisfactory generalities.

In his talks afterward with league supporters, the president was said to have discussed at length the Shantung and Irish questions. He was quoted as saying he was not satisfied with the treaty provision giving Shantung to Japan, but as declaring there was an informal understanding among the peace delegates that eventually Japan must make an acceptable agreement with China in the matter. He was represented as expressing confidence that Japan would deal rightly in the final settlement.

Discussing the failure of the peace conference to receive the representatives of Irish-American organizations on behalf of Irish freedom, Mr. Wilson was said to have told senators that the representatives had so identified themselves with the revolutionary element in Ireland that it became impossible to receive them. He was quoted as saying that both he and David Lloyd George, the British premier, had been anxious to arrange for a hearing.

The decision not to bind Germany to a definite indemnity, the president was reported to have said, was reached over his protest. He was quoted as saying he consented to the indeterminate plan to help Premier Lloyd George over domestic obstacles.

It was said the question of Fiume was not mentioned.

In talking to the senators, the president was said to have taken a firm stand against any reservations in the senate's ratification of the treaty. It was asserted he would not be disposed kindly even toward reservations to make the senate's position clear, pointing out that there always might be doubt as to whether any particular reservations really were innocuous or would vitiate some league principle.

Two-Thirds for Amendment

The president also was quoted as saying he believed a two-thirds majority would be necessary to write any reservations into the ratification resolution. It was said afterward that he probably meant that the reservations once a part of the resolution, would have to have the support of two-thirds of the senators to secure action when the ratification vote was taken.

Among senate leaders the impression has been that only a simple majority would be required to amend the ratification resolution and the president's statement met a sharp denial from opposition senators who cited a senate rule providing that in considering treaties, two-thirds shall be required for ratification, but only a majority on all other "motions and questions" involved.

Regarding the proposed reservation under which the senate would declare the nation could not enter war under Article 10 without a war declaration by congress, Mr. Wilson was reported to have declared such a stipulation unnecessary. He was quoted as saying that the constitutional inability of the United States to make war without a congressional declaration was one of the reasons why the league council was authorized only to "advise" as to the steps to be taken.

At Capitol Two Hours

In all, the president's visit to the capitol occupied less than two hours. Arriving shortly after noon, he went to his office joining the senate chamber and at 12:15 o'clock was escorted to the vice-president's desk by the five senior members of the foreign relations committee. The applause following his appearance had continued for two minutes when Vice-President Marshall rapped for order and the president began speaking.

The address required thirty-nine minutes and at its conclusion, while the senate and galleries stood and applauded, he was escorted from the chamber by the specially designated foreign relations members. He left for the White House at 1:45 p. m.

Mrs. Wilson and the president's daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, were in the gallery during the address. The French ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand, dean of the diplomatic corps, had the usual privilege of a seat in

Hot Water for Sick Headaches

Tells why everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it, before breakfast.

Headache of any kind, is caused by auto-intoxication—which means self-poisoning. Lives and bowel poisons called toxins, sucked into the blood, through the lymph ducts, excite the heart which pumps the blood so fast that it congests in the smaller arteries and veins of the head producing violent, throbbing pain and distress, called headache. You become nervous, dependent, sick, feverish and miserable, your meals sour and almost nauseate you. Then you resort to acetanilide, aspirin or the bromides which temporarily relieve but do not rid the blood of these irritating toxins.

A glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, drunk before breakfast for awhile, will not only wash these poisons from your system and cure you of headache but will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary canal.

Ask your pharmacist for a quarter pound of limestone phosphate. It is inexpensive, harmless as sugar, and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

If you aren't feeling your best, if tongue is coated or you wake up with bad taste, foul breath or have colds, indigestion, biliousness, constipation or sour, acid stomach, begin the phosphate hot water cure to rid your system of toxins and poisons.

Results are quick and it is claimed that those who continue to flush out the stomach, liver and bowels every morning never have any headache or know a miserable moment.

M. O. & G. RAILWAY MAY GO TO SANTA FE

Road Sells for \$650,000 at Receiver's Sale—May Be Resold When Government Turns Loose

As the opening move in the plans to reorganize the M. O. & G. railroad system, Arthur Miller, general attorney for the road, bought the line for \$650,000 at a sale on order of the court at Muskogee Tuesday afternoon.

While Mr. Miller makes the statement that the entire system will be improved and put upon a paying basis, there are rumors that the road will be resold to the Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe after the railroads are returned by the government to private control.

The sale involves no money, but the claims of creditors which had been established against the receiver, and paid by him were provided for thru action of United States Judge Hook. The value of the property is estimated at \$200,000,000 by railroad men. The line is about 300 miles long, running from Denison, Texas, to Baxter Springs.

BRITISH LABOR UNIONS SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT TO OPERATE SHIPYARDS

Leaders Fear Plan Will Act As Boomerang and Hold Back Their Decision

London, June 11.—The Government has offered the national shipyards at Chepstow, Beachley and Portbury to a score of labor unions to operate. The offer, marking a turning point in the history of labor unions, indicating that the Government believes the unions capable of operating such plants, has not yet been accepted. The yards at Chepstow, still uncompleted, represent an investment of some \$20,000,000.

Whether the unions will accept the offer is problematical. Many labor leaders believe the unions have not yet reached a point of development for taking over and running any industry, and that even if they should lease these Government yards, private shipbuilding experts would have to be called in to manage their operation.

The union leaders do not want to embark upon any business for themselves which might result in disaster with the consequent onus upon their unions, which might, thereby, be robbed of opportunities in business operation and ownership when they have reached a higher form of development. If they should take over the yards and then make a fiasco of it they fear the unions might forever be discredited.

The Times says negotiations for lease of these yards, with option of purchase later, to the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom, are still in progress.

The yards were built as a war measure to meet the ravages of the U-boat warfare, the country having a net loss in sunken ships of some 7,500,000 gross tons. But the Government does not wish to operate them after the signing of peace, for that would put the Government in competition with private shipbuilding concerns.

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The president's reserved section and many other foreign diplomats were in the diplomatic gallery. After the president finished speaking the senate adjourned until Monday, when the ratification debate will begin. The foreign relations committee also will meet Monday to begin consideration of the treaty.

cerns, a thing the Government desires to avoid.

On the other hand, if the Government disposes of the yards at less than cost to private interests, it will be subjected to bitter criticism from both the labor and socialist world.

The Government is said to have made exceptionally favorable terms to the labor unions. Even if the scheme were taken up, the unions would have some difficulty in getting trained help to run the yards, because private shipbuilding concerns gradually are absorbing all available skilled craftsmen.

In the event the unions refuse the Government's offer, critics will be robbed of their ammunition if the Government then is forced to sell the yards to private interests.

VETERAN SENTENCED

Providence, R. I., July 14.—After fighting bravely in France, being wounded three times and once gassed, eighteen-year-old Leo E. Dusette was sent to prison for ten years for attacking an aged woman with intent at robbery.

(First published in Baxter Springs News July 11, 1919)

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

The State of Kansas ss. County of Cherokee ss. In the Probate Court in and for Said County

In the matter of the Estate of E. Morris Michener, Deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate, are hereby notified that my final report is now on file in the Probate Court, in and for said county, for the inspection of parties interested. I shall, on the 9th day of August, 1919, apply to said Court for a full and final settlement of said Estate, and ask the Court for an order allowing my compensation.

WALTER A. MICHENER, Executor of the Estate of E. Morris Michener, Deceased. Dated, Columbus, Kansas, July 8, A. D. 1919.

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PUBLICATION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, KANSAS, SITTING AT GALENA.

Ida M. Moody, Plaintiff,

vs.

Ansel A. Moody, Defendant.

THE STATE OF KANSAS TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT: ANSEL A. MOODY, GREETING:

Said defendant, Ansel A. Moody, will take notice that he has been sued in the above court upon April 14th, 1919 in an action for divorce, and must answer the petition filed therein on or before the 29th day of August, A. D. 1919, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment for plaintiff in said action, for divorce and custody of minor children will be rendered accordingly. All which said defendant will take notice and govern himself accordingly.

IDA M. MOODY, Plaintiff. In witness whereof I have attested the above and foregoing publication notice at my office at Galena, Kansas, as provided by law in such cases this 1st day of July, A. D. 1919.

FRED SIMKIN, Clerk of the District Court. By Bertha Moss, Deputy. (Seal)

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